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## INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone) **CONFIDENTIAL** DATE DISTR. 21 July 1948

SUBJECT Soviet Transfers of German Plants and Personnel to Russia NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED] 25X1C NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO [REDACTED] SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. Dismantling of the Werner-Werk F of the Siemens plant in Arnstadt was total. Approximately 200 German engineers, draughtsmen, foremen, and other skilled workers - all volunteers - were shipped to Russia from this factory. The volunteers, after signing "advantageous" contracts, each received RM 2,000 and coupons for the same amount. They were advised to purchase textiles, household wares and similar articles sufficient for a two-year period.
2. Some 200 other volunteers went to Russia from the Daimon works in Arnstadt. This plant also was completely dismantled. It had been producing batteries and other electrical equipment.
3. Approximately 150 men, all of them aircraft construction specialists, were sent to the USSR from the Junkers plant at Dessau during late April and early May 1948.

25X1C Comment: Presumably the Dessau shipment also consisted of volunteer workers. A report of 25 November 1947 noted that "the majority of men at Dessau, who volunteered in October 1946 for work in the USSR and were accepted, are still in Dessau." The same source reported that a list of 18,000 former Junkers employees had been compiled and that 200 of them had been summoned to the Dessau Kommandatura in early November 1947.

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4. [REDACTED] this new transfer of plants and personnel began about the middle of March 1948. Action has not been taken on the large scale or within the time limit of the October 1946 deportations. It appears as a selective process, spotlighting individual technicians or groups of them, performed with careful attention to security and avoidance of publicity. Although a few outright deportations have been reported, the Russians seem to have tried their best to engage the Germans on a contract basis. Technicians involved were chiefly those working in the following fields:

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Development and construction of electronic microscopes (especially present or former AEG personnel).

High frequency and high tension equipment.

Construction of cathode ray tubes (especially in Thuringian plants).

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This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the

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5. Specific plants tapped for personnel included:

Isolator Kombinat  
Hescho-Werke, Hermsdorf  
Porzellanwerke Neuhaus, Sonneberg  
Oberspreewerk, Berlin-Oberschöneweide

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Comment: The relaying channel notes that, in view of the attention given to the Isolator Kombinat, Hescho, and the individuals described in subsequent paragraphs, the Russians have had a special interest in securing radar specialists.

6. On or about 20 April 1948, seven scientists at the Leuchtstoff GmbH in Steinbach, Thuringia, who had evaded deportation in October 1946, were asked to sign one-year contracts for work in the USSR. During the one day of grace given them, the men fled with their families to Heidelberg. Here they joined Dr. Ruffler, a former colleague, who now works for an Osram service branch on the production of fluorescent lighting equipment.
7. The Leuchtstoff GmbH, founded 1942-43 with strong AEG financial backing, took most of its personnel from the Telefunken AG and the Institut für Weltpost- und Weltnachrichtenwesen. Its first chief was Prof. Dr. Ludwig Wesch, a high-ranking SS official believed to have been head of the Heidelberg SD. One of its advisors was Prof. Schleede, inorganic chemistry specialist at the Technische Hochschule Berlin.
8. During the war the Steinbach group, directed by Dr. Kamm - one of the seven who fled to Heidelberg - developed and produced fluorescent material designed for illumination, television, screens (radar experiments were made), and photo-electric purposes.
9. On arrival in Steinbach, the Russians sequestered all papers, blue prints, drafts, and enough models to establish such an institute in the USSR. This material was sent to Prof. Vavilov, President of the Soviet Academy of Science, who, with Prof. Levshin and Prof. Antonov-Romanosky, was assigned to the task of setting up the institute. It had been planned to ship the plant and all personnel, but the Germans persuaded the Russians that the very sensitive glass equipment would not survive the journey. Their work was continued until their defection in April 1948.

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